

RUSSIANS ABANDON PLAN TO TAKE CRACOW

RUSSIANS DROP THEIR PLAN TO TAKE CRACOW

Will Simply Invest City and Advance Toward Silesia and Berlin.

SHARP BATTLE RAGES AT TARNOW

By The Staff and the London "Daily Mail" War Service.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Staff.

Rome, September 29.—The Russians are now within sixty miles of Cracow. They will simply invest the city as they did Poznan and proceed toward Silesia with Berlin as their objective.

When Tarnow falls the Russian column which advanced from Jaroslav and Rzeszow will have a clear field for the movement of Cracow, the last Austrian obstacle to be overcome before the advance on Breslau is begun.

A desperate effort to capture Oswiec, eighteen miles inside the Russian frontier, being made by the German army, which advanced from Lyck for the invasion of Russian Poland. Severe fighting also is reported from the forest of Augustowa. Russian reports say that Gen. Rennenkampf's army is remaining on the defensive in its strongly entrenched positions and that the Germans have been unable to make any advance against it.

RUSSIANS MAKE GAINS.

Armies Advance Rapidly, Taking Many Prisoners.

By H. W. NORREGAARD.
Special Correspondent of The Staff and the London "Daily Mail".
Special Cable Dispatch to The Staff.

Petrograd, September 29.—The headquarters bulletins are very satisfactory. They nearly always bring news of victories, the capture of large numbers of prisoners and the rapid advance of the Russian armies.

To German attempt to cross the river Niemen at Bruchidnik, near the Russian border of East Prussia, is made ineffective by the Russian forces.

The bombardment of Poznan by German artillery did not prevent the Russian troops from taking the city.

The retreat of the German troops in the Government of Suwalki assumed, after the fighting of Friday and Saturday, a more general character. The fact that the Germans brought heavy artillery proves that the forces involved in the battle were considerable.

From Galicia comes the important news that the Russians have occupied the junction of Dembitza on the Jaroslav-Cracow railway, only twenty miles from the important town of Tarnow on the River Dunajec. This force probably is the column pursuing Gen. Beck's army from Sanok and Baranow. It may be presumed that the remnants of Gen. Beck's army is now safely behind Tarnow, well on the road to Cracow.

Withdraw Toward Tarnow.

Probably also the greatest part of the army, which Austrian armies are withdrawing in this direction, but today's bulletin reports that a large column has retreated on the road from Przemyśl in the direction of Sanok Pass in the Carpathians. The Russian hurriedly despatched several batteries in pursuit. These took up favorable positions on the left flank of the retreating Austrians, and a terrible fire on the retreating Austrians.

With a general "sauve qui peut" many guns were abandoned and several major corps also fell into the hands of the Russians. The infantry fled in disorder and tried to escape through the pass by many surrendered.

Still more important in the headquarters statement is the announcement that a Russian column advancing on the road of the parallel pass through the Carpathians to the east has advanced about fifty miles further and has gained the higher point of the Carpathians, the higher of Galicia, Hungary, with an altitude of 2,000 feet. The pass here is narrow, steep sides, is densely wooded and furnishes excellent positions for defense.

Hungarians Driven Back.

The Hungarians at three different places obstinately attempted to stay the Russian advance, but every time were driven off with heavy losses. The Russians captured one complete battery and hundreds of prisoners. The pursuit is being continued into Hungary.

The writers for several papers, including the "Herald" military correspondent, state that the Russian advance will be continued through Hungary toward Budapest. It is argued that the Austrian army concentrating at Cracow is so demoralized and demoralized that a comparatively small force can prevent serious operations against the Russian advance and that a bold move on the Hungarian capital might lead to the complete downfall of the dual monarchy.

Personally, I consider such an advance as not very probable. I think the primary object of the Russian advance is to secure the possession of the Carpathians, safeguarding the Russians against surprises in this direction. As I have not sufficient information of the extent of the demoralization of the Austrian army, I cannot venture for the correctness of my view, but Austria and Germany can still muster very considerable forces at Cracow and on the East Prussian front.

Expert Finds Rheims Cathedral Is Ruined

Whitney Warren, American Architect, Says Beauty of Building Cannot Be Restored—Only the Frame Left.

DECLARES THE DESTRUCTION A WANTON ACT

Special Cable Dispatch to The Staff.
Paris, September 29.—Whitney Warren, the American architect, who has returned from Rheims after a close inspection of the cathedral, was asked: "Can the artistic beauty of the cathedral ever be restored?"

"In my opinion, no," replied Mr. Warren. "It has lost its charm and like the Cathedral of Notre Dame here in Paris, its restoration will leave the spectator cold."

All that remains of the cathedral, according to Mr. Warren, is the frame, which with its walls from eight to ten feet thick, could not be destroyed. If the cathedral were destroyed, the same punishment Mr. Warren said, it would, owing to the lightness of its construction, have been reduced to a heap of stones. The arches over the nave would have fallen in and the flying buttresses would have crashed in the walls. Happily the robust construction of the cathedral at Rheims saved it from this fate.

"The Germans deserve no credit for this," continued Mr. Warren, "for in my opinion they meant to destroy it utterly. As it is the arches are still intact with the exception of one over the choir which a shell struck but failed to perforate. The north tower, that is one of the two towers at the entrance, and the nave and roof chiefly suffered from the bombardment."

In these parts of the edifice, Mr. Warren said, the glass and sculptures have been irretrievably ruined, more especially the figures in the north tower and at the entrance, which were carved in relief out of living stone and are a unique specimen of this practice.

The Apse Uninjured.

Mr. Warren continued: "The flying buttresses outside are all right, but it is yet to be seen, both in regard to the arches of the nave and the buttresses, whether they will stand the effects of bad weather. The apse, or rear end of the cathedral, beyond the choir and over the altar, is comparatively uninjured. Here the stained glass was untouched. The greater part of the facade was undamaged by fire caused by shells which struck it on September 19. The fire broke out in scaffolding which happened to be round the north tower. The shell penetrated through a wooden door into the nave heaped with straw brought there by the situation is still so far from clear that an advance on a large scale into Germany will seem a hazardous undertaking."

The official Army Gazette says that from August 11 to September 14 the Russians in Galicia captured seven regiments, standards, 637 guns, of which thirty-eight were German; forty-four machine guns and 323 ammunition wagons and limbers. They took as prisoners one General, 135 officers and 65,532 non-commissioned officers and men.

Invading Hungary.

Russian Advance Through Carpathians Is Important.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Staff.
Petrograd, Sept. 29.—Col. Shutsky writes in the "Bourse Gazette": "We have undertaken very delicate operations through the Carpathians. It is evident that a portion of the Austrian troops in Galicia was detached to the Carpathians to hold the passes on the roads to the Hungarian capital. Three railways cross the Carpathians to Budapest. Our troops are moving along two of them."

"One column, which is advancing via Turka, has reached Uzesk and entered Hungary. Another twenty miles will bring it to the Hungarian plain, which is watered by the Tisza, a tributary of the Danube. The other Russian column is moving on Sanok, where it shelled a retreating detachment of the enemy. This column has descended about twenty-six miles to reach the Hungarian plain."

Its path through the celebrated Pulkas Pass, the most convenient of all the Carpathian passes, through which we marched in 1849 to subdue the Hungarian uprising. The four roads through this pass are available for the movement of all classes of troops.

The movement of our troops through the Carpathians is one of the most notable operations in military history. Many foreigner writers assert that our troops, being accustomed to flat localities, would be unable to operate in the mountains. Nevertheless our men have shown, under good leadership, as under Suvarov a century ago, that they are able to conquer alike the plains and the mountains."

Draws on Ex-Aliens?

Russia Decides Naturalized Foreigners Eligible for Army.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Staff.
Petrograd, Sept. 29.—The Council of Ministers has decided that naturalized foreigners under 30 years of age are liable for ordinary military service. Those between the ages of 30 and 40 are liable for a shorter term of service or are exempted if the medical report is against them.

Revokes Pledge to Poles?

Russia Withdraws Promise to Poland, Berlin Hears.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—The Russian Government, according to advice received here, has revoked the promise of autonomy to Poland because Polish riflemen fought on the Austrian side at the battle of Lemberg, and because the granting of a Polish constitution was conditional on the loyalty of all Poles.

The manifesto to the Poles, according to information received here, was without the czar's signature.

England Buys American Gold.

London, Sept. 29.—The Bank of England bought today £1,000,000 of American gold and £12,000,000 of American bonds and £12,000,000 of bar gold.

ALLIES AT TSING-TAO DRIVE GERMANS BACK

Advance in Face of Heavy Fire and Occupy High Ground.

CHINESE OPPOSE MIKADO

Special Cable Dispatch to The Staff.
London, September 29.—The official news bureau issued the following statement tonight: "At dawn on September 28 the allied forces operating at Tsing-tao began an attack on the advanced positions about four kilometers from the enemy's main line of defence."

In spite of a fierce fire from the enemy, both from sea and land, the allies by noon had driven the enemy from his positions and occupied all the high ground overlooking the enemy's main line of defence."

Kiao-Chow Bombarded.

Tokyo, Sept. 29.—It is officially announced that the Japanese fleet is now bombarding the harbor forts at Kiao-chow.

Bridge Blown Up.

Chinese Destroy Structure Near Scene of Japanese Operations.

Wien-Ho, China, Sept. 29.—The railroad bridge at Taiyuan-ho, six miles west of here, was blown up by Chinese troops to-day. The sound of the explosion was audible here.

Chinese Mobilizing.

Peking, Sept. 29.—It was learned today that the Japanese Minister here informed the Chinese Foreign Office yesterday of Japanese intention to occupy the railroad from the capital of Shantung province, to Tsing-tao, the German fortified port, against which the Japanese are now operating. The Foreign Office declined to accept the information.

No information was obtainable from official Peking tonight as to whether the blowing up of the bridge at Taiyuan-ho was ordered by the government or not. It was said privately in high official quarters that President Yuan Shih-kai is anxious to avoid difficulties with Japan. It is pointed out, however, that the army part two weeks ago, and that the Chinese have mobilized large numbers of troops in Shantung province.

Assault Effective.

Vice-Admiral Says Japanese Shell Struck Barracks.

Tokyo, Sept. 29.—(Cable dispatch to the East and West News Bureau.) The official report of Vice-Admiral Kato, commander of the Japanese second fleet, on the bombardment of Kiao-chow is as follows:

"After we had measured the effective range and power of the guns mounted on the enemy's forts our fleet undertook early yesterday morning the bombardment of Kiao-chow with the purpose of facilitating the advance of our besieging army. A part of our fleet, in conjunction with one British warship, approached the shore from the north of Tsing-tao Island and shelled the enemy's barracks at Hsiao and Kaitai Point as our chief targets."

"While the former remained silent, the latter vigorously replied with one gun of large calibre and three guns of smaller calibre, but did no damage to our fleet. During the fighting big shells were fired from the direction of Mokoike fort, but failed to reach us."

"On the whole, although nothing definite is ascertainable, our bombardment seemed to have produced some effect. Especially those shells that fell in the region of the barracks at Hsiao and Kaitai made good hits. One of them fell on a brick building, presumably a barracks. Some wrought destruction on the trenches in the vicinity of Fort Hsiao."

Japanese Invest Town.

Germans Evacuate Waldersee Line, Peking Hears.

Peking, Sept. 29.—A German despatch received here from Tsin-tai in Shantung province, where it apparently was received by wireless from Tsing-tao, says that the Germans have evacuated the Waldersee line of defence before an attack by an overwhelming Japanese force and that the Japanese have now completely invested the town. The despatch says that the German losses were small.

The Japanese armored cruiser squadron, the despatch continues, bombarded the town yesterday without causing any damage.

Official Japanese reports confirm the investment of Tsing-tao, the engagement which drove the Germans from the Waldersee line of defence taking place yesterday morning. According to the Japanese account the Germans are on their last line of defence, five miles from Tsing-tao, with Japanese troops holding the heights commanding the German lines.

The official reports say that three German warships, the battleship, and two Japanese aeroplanes took part in the engagement.

Japanese Lose 150.

Capture 50 Men in Skirmish Near Tsing-tao.

Tokyo, Sept. 29.—The following official statement was issued today: "Japanese forces during the day and night of September 27 drove the enemy in the direction of Tsing-tao. The Japanese casualties were 150. The German losses were not known, but fifty men and four machine guns were captured. This action, which was speedier than anticipated, has accelerated the general attack."

"The fleet has attacked the Hsiao fort, effectively aided by the army."

Despatches received here today say that a British warship cooperated with the Japanese in the bombardment of two of the forts at Tsing-tao. The fortifications are reported to have been damaged by the fire and one building, believed to be a barracks, was demolished.

Clemenceau Punished.

Famous French Statesman's Newspaper Suspended.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Staff.
Paris, Sept. 29.—An official note issued by the Ministry of War announces that M. Clemenceau's newspaper, "L'Homme Libre," has been suspended for eight days because of the refusal of the editor to suppress certain passages in an article.

The general commanding the Toulon military region had taken objection to these passages.

"KILL MEN IF YOU MUST, BUT SAVE ART," ROLLAND'S PLEA

French Author, Answering Hauptmann, Makes Appeal to Intellectual Germany to Protest Destruction by "Huns" in Belgium.

On September 6 *The Staff* printed extracts from an open letter written by Romain Rolland, author of "Jean Christophe," to Gerhart Hauptmann, the German playwright, protesting against the actions of the German troops in Belgium. Three days later, on September 8, *The Staff* printed the summary of a reply by Herr Hauptmann to charges of "German barbarism" brought by Henri Bergson and Maurice Maeterlinck, in which he said:

"They had put a ring around our breast, and our lungs in expanding have broken the circle which pressed us. Germany wished to live and broke the circle."

Herr Hauptmann's reply to the charges against Germany was printed in full by *The Staff* on September 22.

The full text of M. Rolland's open letter has now reached this country. In this letter M. Rolland says that he is not one of those who call Germany "barbarian," but he protests no less vigorously against the despoliation of Belgium. The letter follows:

Goethe Belongs to All.

"I am not, Gerhart Hauptmann, of those Frenchmen who call Germany barbarian. I recognize the intellectual and moral grandeur of your mighty race. I realize all that I owe to the thinkers of old Germany, and even at this extreme hour I recall to mind the example and the words of our Goethe—for he belongs to all humanity—regulating national hatred and preserving his soul serene in the midst of the fiercest passions and sorrows of all peoples as one's own. It has been the labor of my life to bring together the minds of our two nations, and the atrocities of impious war shall never lead me to sell my heart with hatred."

"Whatever reason I may have, therefore, to suffer through the deeds of your Germany and to judge as criminal the German policy and the German methods, I do not hold responsible the people who are in the hands of the enemy. I do not regard war as a fatality. A Frenchman knows no such word as fatality. Fatality is the excuse of souls that lack a will."

"No. This war is the fruit of the feebleness of peoples and of their stupidity. One cannot deny that one cannot blame them. I do not reproach you for our sorrows. Your mourning will not be less than ours. If France is to suffer with Germany, I do not even raise my voice when I say your armies violate the neutrality of noble Belgium. This forfeit of honor, which compels the conscience of every right thinking mind, is too well within me."

Dardanelles Closed.

To Keep Out British Strait Prevented Exit of Turkish Vessels.

By PHILIP R. MACKENZIE.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Staff.
Rome, September 29.—The announcement is made here today that the reason Turkey has closed the Dardanelles is because the British fleet prevented the exit of Turkish torpedo boats.

To Reopen Strait.

London Hears Dardanelles Will Be Free to Navigation Soon.

London, Sept. 29.—Hester's correspondent at Constantinople says there is reason to believe that the Dardanelles will be reopened to navigation within two or three days. The correspondent does not give the ground for this belief. The Turkish Government announced the closing of the Dardanelles yesterday.

Arrangements have been effected between the British, French and Russian embassies and the Turkish Government for the closing of the Dardanelles. The closing date has been set for October 1, but the staffs of the various offices will be transferred to the respective embassies, but there will continue to despatch European mails until October 10 and to receive European mails until October 20. The German, Austrian and Italian post offices will close completely on October 10.

Schools in Turkey Open.

Consul-General Denies American Institutions There Will Suffer.

Delft, Sept. 29.—The Turkish Consul-General here, denied yesterday all reports that the Turkish schools will close or that the removal of the capitulation restrictions will have a detrimental effect on American colleges and schools in the Ottoman Empire.

"Rumors to this effect," he said, "are devoid of any foundation for the reports that the Turkish schools will close or that the treaty abrogation will affect American schools or colleges in Turkey."

"Will My Hands Grow Again?"

French Girl's Members Cut Off by Germans, Clemenceau Writes.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Staff.
Paris, Sept. 29.—M. Clemenceau writes:

"A pathetic story is told by a councillor of state who heard it from a Red Cross nurse. A little girl in a hospital at Bordeaux, whose hands have been cut off by the Germans, keeps repeating: 'But my hands will grow again, won't they?'"

Drops Bomb on School House.

Missile From Zeppelin Kills Eleven Children at Bielostok.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Staff.
Petrograd, Sept. 29.—German aircraft have been busy for the last few days. A Zeppelin which was brought down near Warsaw had previously dropped a bomb in a school at Bielostok, killing eleven children.

A report that another Zeppelin was brought down at Warsaw Sunday probably refers to the same ship.

SAYS GERMAN GENERALS ISSUE ARSON ORDERS

Maurice Barres Quotes a Professor on Methods of Kaiser's Officers.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Staff.
Paris, September 29.—Maurice Barres, in connection with a discussion of Gen. Stenger's order to kill the French wounded, discusses the French and German characters. He quotes a distinguished friend and great humanitarian who always had said that it was a wretched inversion of the truth to believe that the peoples were differently formed and that the national spirit manifests itself in each individual, but who now is ready to confess his error.

M. Barres quotes a wounded prisoner, a professor of philosophy in Cologne University, as saying that many French were due to shells, but who admitted that others had been lightly by order.

"The change was made lately," the prisoner is quoted as saying. "A simple officer is not allowed to order arson. That needs a General's order."

Asked if he was not afraid of reprisals when the French invaded Germany he said, smiling, chaffingly, "No, because no one obliges."

"Thus," M. Barres comments, "the intellectual German showed his contempt for the chivalrous generosity innate in the French."

Arthur Meyer warns his readers that the King of Prussia said in 1870 that he was not waiting against the French nation, but against Napoleon III, yet not only consumed the war after the Emperor was captured but until he had obtained two provinces and five millions of francs.

"Some well intentioned writers," M. Meyer continues, "are now trying to maintain that France ought to war against the Kaiser and his sons and not the Prussian aristocracy, only not against the German people. This is a similar mistake, the other way about."

"However absolute a monarch may be he cannot in a modern State declare war without the consent of the nation. The officers of the invading force, include in many bourgeois aristocrats. All Germany enthusiastically rushed to war when the Kaiser gave the signal."

Belgians Accused.

Germans Say They Burned Chateau Flying Red Cross Flag.

Berlin, Sept. 29, via wireless to Saxville, L. L.—Stories are given out here that Belgian troops, in a recent sortie from Antwerp, occupied the village of Lenden, near Louvain, and took possession of a chateau belonging to the Dutch family of Van Blakenhagen, which had been made over at the expense of the family into a hospital, with the Dutch and Red Cross flags floating over it. Members of the Van Blakenhagen family had been nursing forty wounded Belgian soldiers in the house. The Belgians, however, burned down the chateau and set fire to the village because, the story given out here says, of hatred of the Dutch whom they accuse of having permitted the Germans to cross Luxembourg.

It is reported here that the Russians took the famous private library and art collections of Prince Oudinsky at Lemberg to Petrograd.

In Cellar Refuge of 1870.

French Woman Hides Where She Flew 10 Years Before From Shells.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Staff.
Paris, Sept. 29.—A man who succeeded in reaching Raon l'Etape, a town in the Vosges, says that place suffered terribly from the German bombardment.

His mother, he says, passed four days and five nights in the same cellar where in 1870 she took refuge with him, when he was a child, from the German guns.

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